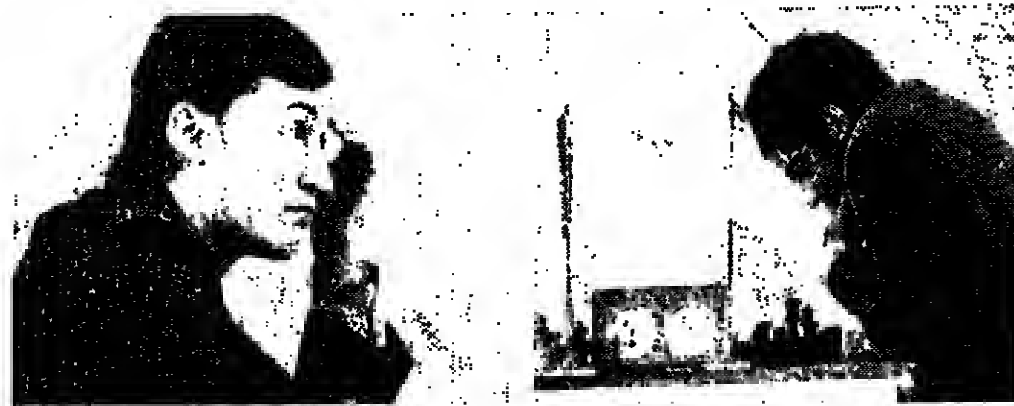


# SPORTS



Anatoly Karpov.



Garry Kasparov.

## Karpov or Kasparov?

A new world chess title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov is under way in Moscow. The match will be a 24-game series, with 12-12 draw, so Kasparov should only win. The first game is scheduled for September 3.

By tradition, every week three

games will be played on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in the Trakhtovsky Concert Hall, and Wednesday, Friday and Sunday will be set aside for resumption of games, so the rivalry will have a day off on Mondays. Each is entitled to three time-outs in the course of

the match. Thus it will last ten weeks at the most, given the time-outs and if all the 24 games are played. True, the match may end ahead of schedule as soon as either rival wins six games or totals over half the points possible — 12.5 or 13.

Photos by Boris Kaulman

## Football: semifinalists known

The USSR side has made the semifinals of the world junior championship, edging China in Minsk 1-0.

The first quarterfinal match was played in Baku between Nigeria and Mexico. The latter, who confidently won all their three group games, were considered favorites over opponents who had had time making the top eight. But Nigeria still won through 2-1.

Brazil made that last quite confidently even though for the

first 45 minutes their opponents Colombia kept their goal intact. But Brazil dominated the second half, scoring six goals and conceding none, with three goals from Gerson. According to specialists, the defending titlists are not favorites to retain the title.

In a hotly contested game in Yerevan Spain beat Bulgaria 2-1.

In the September 4 semifinals games the USSR and Spain will clash in Moscow and Brazil and Nigeria will meet in Leningrad.

## All titles sewn up

The latest world auto-rally championship stage in Finland named all the world champions — ahead of schedule. The individual winners are the Finnish crew of Tuo Salonen and Seppo Harjanne who won the 1,000 Lakes rally totalling 124 points. As expected, Peugeot won the Constructors' cup with 142 points. The decisive contribution to that was made by the Peugeot 205 T16 wonder car which the Finnish champion crew drove. To compare, the runner-up Swedish crew of Silf Blomqvist and Olm Cederberg, who drove an Audi Sport Quattro, have totalled 75 points to date, a tremendous gap, while Audi has 108 points.

Soviet-made Lada and Moskvich cars proved their reliability on the traditionally difficult course with most different coverings. Sicpan Vasiliyev and Vladimir Neyman and Vladimir Moskovskikh and Arvidas Girdeikas drove their Ladas to first and second places, and Valery Filimonov and Mikhail Devel placed third on a Moskvich in the A-7 class.

Of 176 starters from 14 countries only 83 cars, among them five Soviet, made it to the finish.

## CYCLISTS SLOW DOWN

Soviet cycling fans have been both gladdened and distressed by the world track and road racing championships in Italy. Compared with the previous 1983 championship in Switzerland the USSR did worse in the track Olympic events, winning a gold, a silver and two bronze medals (the tally in Switzerland was 2-1-2), and retained the title in the 100 km team road race, thus making no headway overall.

According to specialists, the Soviet showing was adversely affected by the absence of many-time world champion Sergei Kopylov, who has been successful both in the sprint and the 1 km time trials. This season he took a time-out and thus made the absence of strong racers in those events on the national side quite obvious.

There was some consolation provided by our pursuit team. Vyacheslav Yekimov and Gintautas Umaras won the gold and silver in the 4 km individual race and the team race brought us the bronze. True, we were all set for a gold, for our quartets, especially those from Leningrad, did very promisingly this season. Apparently, having a wide field to select from, the coaches failed to make the happy choice at the last minute.

There was some disappointment, too, in the women's sprint, which is now an Olympic event. Natalya Kruehelitskaya placed only third and many-time world record-holder Erika Salumäe fourth. Frenchwoman Isabelle Nicoloso won

the event, followed by American Connie Paraskevin. Like the sprint men the women showed tactical and speed flaws. The GDR did splendidly, winning all the three top sprint events and the winner, Olympic champion Lutz Hentsch, was a third title.

Lech Pisecki of Poland won the 177 km bunch road race in excellent style, a fine show to an overall successful year, which he started off by winning the Peace Race. The USSR hopes to win any awards both in the men's and women's events.

The championship showed that competition is mounting, the time as ever more countries produce award-winning racers.

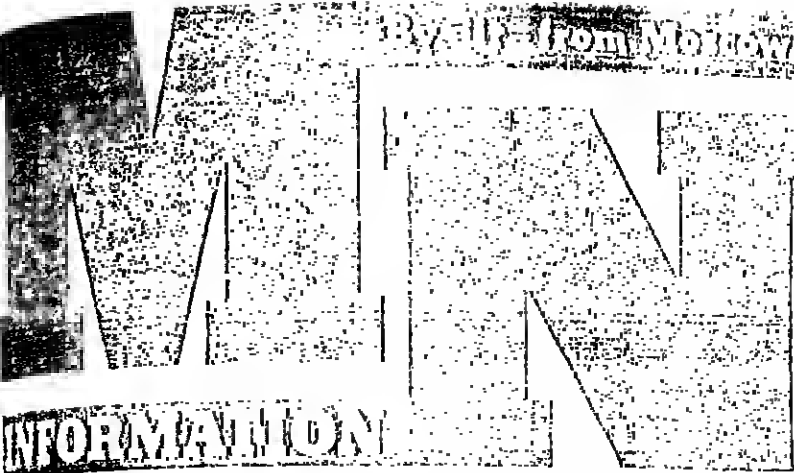
## Rowing

The USSR men's eight won three gold and two silver medals at the world rowing championships near the Belgian town of Antwerp, thus again making its sport's elite after falling to a just a single gold in the previous 1983 championship in West Germany.

In most acute competition the 2,000 m course in the men's coxswain class the Finnish brothers Nikolai and Vladimir Komarov won the gold, beating an English pair 0.08 sec. The world title was also won by the four coxswain with helmsman Zdzislaw Kucinas and the eight Nikolai Komarov.



Moscow Krylyn Sovetov beat Sumy Burevestnik 2-0 in a recent field-hockey national championship game. The leaders are Boris Kelos. Photo by Sergei Prokhorov.



SEPTEMBER 7-9, 1985

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## M. S. Gorbachov visits oil workers in Siberia

During his tour of the regions which he has visited Leningrad, the city and Byelorussia, the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachov has spent several

hours in the regions. In one of the regions he visited the extraction of oil is a natural part of the economy. Gorbachov has had his first-hand experience with drillers, geologists, engineers and designers to solve the problems of increasing the extraction of the valuable fuel.

He went into operation. The field has yielded 1.5 million tonnes of oil. The field has yielded 1.5 million tonnes of oil. The field has yielded 1.5 million tonnes of oil.



Mikhail Gorbachov talking to workers at a compressor station.

Photo TASS

He inspected the sophisticated technological equipment of Soviet manufacture with which the staff members employed at the installation reached a production rate of 20,000 cubic metres of gas a year, the highest in Western Siberia. The leaders of the gas industry reported about the course of work to create an automated system for the control of the technological processes on the basis of micro-processors. The assembly of the system is nearing completion.

This will make it possible to put the project into operation practically without any maintenance staff.

The wide application of automation, electronics, and microprocessor technologies will ensure a higher level in the gas extraction with a considerable lowering of the labour put in.

M. S. Gorbachov noted that the main lever in the intensification of the national economy for a better use of the built up

potential is a radical speeding up in the progress in science and technology. It is necessary to proceed from the perfection of the existing technological and modernization of machines and equipment to basically new technological systems and to high-quality technologies of modern generations which have highest effectiveness.

On September 5, M. S. Gorbachov arrived in Tyumen from Surgut.

along. I usually practised on Lenin Hills and also ran 14 to 15 kilometres from home to work.

Our company sponsors many marathons and other running events in various countries, and I am glad that having attended this race I could represent Bank Xerox in Moscow where many Englishmen ran alongside their Soviet counterparts, he noted.

## PEACE MARATHON AWARD WINNER

Having covered 42 km 195 m in 3 hr 17 min 27 sec on a torrid August day Grot Suberland, head of the Moscow office of Area Manager of Bank Xerox, was awarded a souvenir and a diploma for "top fitness, courage, and perseverance" shown in the Moscow Peace-85 International marathon to make him the best foreign competitor, by deputy head of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism Viktor Boychenko.

My decision to attend the annual Moscow marathon was greeted with irony by my business colleagues. They thought I was training real hard, for it originally I used to cover 40 miles a week and still more as I went

along. I usually practised on Lenin Hills and also ran 14 to 15 kilometres from home to work. Our company sponsors many marathons and other running events in various countries, and I am glad that having attended this race I could represent Bank Xerox in Moscow where many Englishmen ran alongside their Soviet counterparts, he noted.



Grot Suberland and Viktor Boychenko. Photo by Sergei Chelchakov.

**Round the Soviet Union**

● A NEW SNIP OF THE GEORGIAN (A UNION REPUBLIC IN TRANSCASIA) BLACK SEA SHIPPING LINE, "YUSUP KOVALADZE", HAS EMBARKED ON ITS MAIDEN VOYAGE. This tanker of over 20,000 tonnes displacement is meant to carry all-products or lease freight. Distance-controlled equipment enables the ship's capacity to be loaded in several hours.

● A SPECIALIZED SALES-REDEMPTION "CRAFTSMEN OF DAGESTAN" HAS OPENED ON V. I. LENIN AVENUE IN MAKHACHKALA. This enterprise is engaged in the sale of goods in applied art. The republican Ministry of Culture has collected their articles under one roof.

## Washington takes a dangerous step

### TASS Statement

If the United States tests its anti-satellite weapon shooting it at a target in outer space, the Soviet Union will regard itself free from its unilateral obligation to renounce launching anti-satellite weapons into space. The entire responsibility for a further course of events will fall on the American side, the Soviet news agency TASS says in its statement.

Touching on Washington's announced intention to test the anti-satellite ASAT system in the near future against a real target in outer space, TASS stresses that this decision taken by the American administration signifies nothing else but actions which will directly lead to the appearance of new and dangerous class of weapons — the strike space weapons.

The obvious aim is for the United States not only to acquire in the very near future anti-satellite weapons for anti-satellite warfare, but also to improve, under the guise of testing anti-satellite weapons, its anti-missile systems based in the air and in other media, although they are banned by the ABM Treaty of 1972. This manifests yet again Washington's attitude towards talks on nuclear and space weapons at Geneva, and both its lack of preparedness and its unwillingness to agree on real steps to prevent the arms race in space and cease it on Earth, the TASS Statement says.

## Discussion of Asian security

Khabarovsk. An international conference, "Forty Years Since the Victory over Japanese Militarism and the Tasks of the Peace Movement to the Countries of Asia and the Pacific" has opened in this major city of the Soviet Far East. It is attended by representatives from thirty-four countries and international organizations. The delegates gave a warm welcome to the greeting from Mikhail Gorbachov.

They were addressed by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Continued on page 8)



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### FACTS AND EVENTS

Japanese private information of women in the north, published in the newspaper "Daily News", held

among the country's businessmen. More than half of its participants declared that they intended to go on "savings" on the wages of working women. At present, the Japanese women get a wage more than half of men's wages. Last year the number of the officially registered drug addicts

in Britain increased by almost 30 per cent, compared with 1983. In the same period the amount of powerful narcotics, discovered by British customs, and the police, has grown by nearly a third. The authorities are particularly concerned about the fact that the greatest rise in drug addiction has been registered among the teenagers under 17.

Journalist



## AT NON-PROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

Geneva. The general discussion has ended at the third conference reviewing the progress of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and ad hoc committees have gone into session.

The general discussion, addressed by representatives of over 80 countries, was held in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere and revealed great interest by treaty signatories in further strengthening of non-proliferation measures. Practically all the speakers were unanimous on the need for joint effort to curb the arms race and conclude a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. In this connection they welcomed new Soviet peace initiatives as

constructive and aimed at averting nuclear disaster and at reaching accord on limiting and ending the nuclear arms race.

Delegates from Poland, Norway, Bulgaria, Romania, Holland, Ireland, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Vietnam and other countries stressed that the Non-Proliferation Treaty signed 15 years ago helped stop the global spread of nuclear weapons. They urged measures making the treaty a genuinely universal one and sounded their concern over the fact that this critical international agreement was still ignored by some nuclear powers, countries developing their own nuclear weapons, and non-nuclear states.

## Chedli Klibi condemns Israeli actions

Tunisia. The General Secretary of the Arab League Chedli Klibi has sent a message to the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar to declare a resolute protest in view of the violation of Palestinian Arabs from the Israeli-occupied territories.

The accusations leveled by the occupied authorities against the Palestinians have no legal foundation. By resorting to mass expulsions of the indigenous population, Israel is preparing the ground for annexation of the Arab lands. Such policies create new obstacles in the way towards settling the Middle East conflict. Ch. Klibi has called on the international community to make every effort to force Israel

## Israeli actions

to give up its policies of reprisals against the native population in the occupied lands.

Addressing the delegates attending the regular meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council, Ch. Klibi has called on the Arab countries to strengthen their unity. The Arab's efforts, he said, should be directed towards liberation of the territories occupied by Tel Aviv and towards rendering assistance to Lebanon in the restoration of the national sovereignty over the entire territory of the country. It is also necessary to seek cessation of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict which threatens security of peoples in the Middle East.

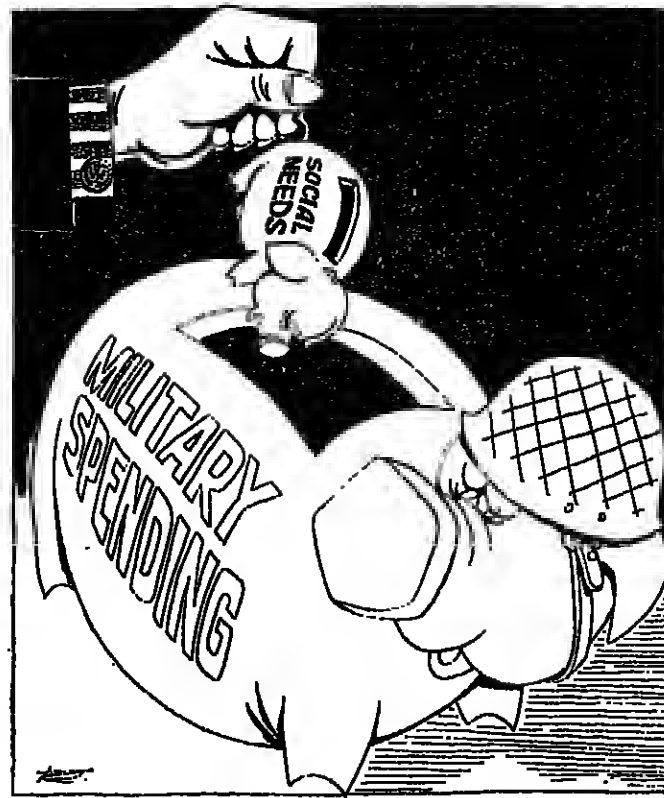
## Kuwait concerned over Iran's threats

Kuwait. The campaign of threats which have been coming from Tehran recently is received with extreme concern here. The Kuwaitis turn their attention to the fact that in a most ill-timed manner the claims and threats against Kuwait, come from the newspaper "Eltan al" which presents them as almost a military and political programme of action against Kuwait by Iran.

The local press points out that the Kuwaiti leaders regard these threats seriously and they believe that the anti-Kuwait campaign can become a prelude for some sort of military actions which can involve Kuwait in

the hostilities in the region. The country is taking action to increase its defence capability to repulse possible military sallies.

Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait, interviewed by local newspapers said that if Tehran has some specific claims to make to Kuwait, it must set them forth openly and frankly. The Minister expressed hope that Kuwait does not get involved in the hostilities and that it will defend itself with its own forces, looking for support on the Arab League.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

## SOVIET-AMERICAN MEETING

San Francisco. The fourth meeting has opened here between public representatives from the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss the topical problems in modern international life. The Soviet delegation is headed by Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute for US and Canadian Studies in Moscow.

The agenda of the plenary sessions which are to last for four days include vital issues in the Soviet-American relations as well as the problems of regional politics and the activities of the international organizations. One of the central topics at the meeting is the discussion on the subject, Security for All and General Disarmament as an Alternative to the Arms Race, "Star Wars" and Imperfect Arms Control.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, V. Orlov, who said in a recent year is not many important events of every nation to all peace-loving people is remarkable. Last anniversary, as the year of the USSR's 50th anniversary since the founding of the Soviet Union, were noted and the glorious completion of the War II.

The speaker then said that the analysis of the modern situation in Asia gives reason to believe that the continent, the biggest in the world, where more than half of the kind lives, is facing a serious threat from imperialist aggression. The United States, headed by the noblest of the world, is the main force in the world, the main force in the world, the main force in the world.

Also serving as a bridge between the two worlds, the Soviet Union is the main force in the world, the main force in the world, the main force in the world. The Soviet Union is the main force in the world, the main force in the world, the main force in the world.

Eduard RYABTSEV



## VIEWPOINT

## WHO FEEDS WHOM?

A more stable general economic, currency and finance situation, a fair solution to the debt problem and progress in bringing about a new economic order would benefit the interests both of the Soviet Union and other countries. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told the US "Time" magazine, and many would go along with this answer to the American magazine's questions.

Many UN members now stress the intractability of changes in the world economic order. Recently representatives of 26 developing nations warned that escalating political and social and economic difficulties of the "third world" owing to the increasing burden of their tremendous debt could force it to stop paying it off. Exports estimate that this debt burden would reach nearly a trillion dollars by the end of this year. The 26 nations, which drew up a special report for the annual meeting in October of 148 members of the

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, want them to consider the current situation and move urgently to change it.

Daylight sobriety is the only word to describe current economic relations which several Western nations use to literally ruin many young states. According to the new Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez, his country should pay back during one year 350 million dollars in debt, which is far less than the interest it has to pay on it, a plight shared by other regions of the developing world. For instance, 16 countries of the West African Economic Community owe Western creditors some 38 billion dollars while Africa's total 1985 debt will amount to 170 billion. A similar debt for Latin America will reach the 400 billion mark.

It is quite clear why many developing countries share Fidel Castro's view that debt repay-

ment is too half an order and the problem should be solved in a radical way. To use his expression, the foreign debt of the "third world" is now like a cancer growth for it, and its increase automatically blocks internal economic exchange, gobbling up the more benefits from the use of the natural resources, and thus turns dozens of countries and hundreds of millions of people into adjuncts of industrialized capitalist nations.

Maybe people in developing countries are now worse workers than they were before. Nothing of the kind if that were so, international financial institutions would have lost any interest in them. It is a fact that the 20 billion dollars in new loans for developing nations in 1985 are higher interest rates and over 30 billion in debt repayments—

a total of 70 billion in just one year!

Not for nothing Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere recently claimed that the International Monetary Fund is now a tool of control over young states and actively used for changing their policy. The French "Economie et Politique" magazine supports his view by quoting President Reagan as saying that the US should use the Fund for establishing domination of the world economy and finance and, if need be, exercising political pressure on them.

According to Algeria's UN ambassador Hocine Djoudi, this practice has led to a situation where the capitalist West keeps developing countries in the straight jacket of poverty and backwardness. This is done to keep them underdeveloped and deprive any independent economic and political decisions on their part.

Most countries think there is only one way out of this crisis — an early creation of a new international economic order. To be made equal, protectionist barriers pulled down and fair prices for raw materials introduced, lending a helping hand to developing nations precisely by implementing these measures and, primarily, ending the arms race.

## JAPANESE PROTEST AGAINST NEW BILL

Tokyo. The Japanese Workers' Trade Union Federation has come out with a programme of fight against a reactionary bill to regulate "protection of official secrets" which was recently passed by the parliament by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. The bill is to become a weapon for suppression of mass public organizations, particularly the activities of peace change organizations also to drastically tighten government controls on press.

At the initiative of the Federation, a series of mass demonstrations and rallies have been held. Their participants called for joint action to stop the bill to become law. The journalists have sent the bill to the ruling party's press test against the author's direct violation of the basic democratic rights and those declared in the Constitution. Many newspapers have published permanent sections titled "The Official Secret Act — Threat to Democracy".

The bill is too clearly a sign of the conspiracy of persecution of the press which the military has practised during World War II. Japanese newspaper, "Asahi Shimbun", says the bill is a "reactionary measure" which every effort possible to prevent its adoption. The bill opens up the road for a new wave of military legislation.

## Discussion of Asian security

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## FACTS and EVENTS

● The criminal war against Nicaragua in its attempt to overthrow its legitimate government is running like a runaway train. The US government is running like a runaway train. The US government is running like a runaway train. The US government is running like a runaway train.

Four thousands of people who have taken part in demonstrations and rallies in Nagasaki, Hiroshima, and other Japanese cities, have sharply condemned the policies pursued by the present administration in Washington of stirring on the race to nuclear weapons.

Photo by V. Zhuchko, TASS

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The Japanese Government has passed a decision on granting the foreign technology for development of surface-to-air missile systems. It is also possible to detect the enemy ships with the help of the new electronic devices and radar. According to the Kyodo Tsushin news agency, a corresponding bill will be concluded till the

## 'Der Spiegel' on Sino-West German deal

As the West German newspaper "Der Spiegel" writes, the deal between the FRG and the PRC is a "black box" which the FRG is not willing to open. The deal is a "black box" which the FRG is not willing to open. The deal is a "black box" which the FRG is not willing to open.

## Why did Pol Pot have to go?

Laos. The hangman of Cambodia Pol Pot was replaced as the "Prime Minister" of the "Democratic Kampuchea" by the "King" Norodom Ranariddh. The "King" Norodom Ranariddh was replaced as the "Prime Minister" of the "Democratic Kampuchea" by the "King" Norodom Ranariddh.

Photo by V. Zhuchko, TASS

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## Science and technology

● Only over the past two years more than 225 Israeli military pilots, hundreds of soldiers and officers entered into service with South African recids. Apart from political aims, meeting the aspirations of their overseas partners, Tel Aviv is trying to derive economic advantages from the sale in South Africa of military hardware produced by Israel, reported the Syrian "Al-Bath".

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## LESSON GIVEN... BY A MONKEY

It is already known that a chimp can "talk" to a man and to his like, making use of the language of gestures. Now experts already possess facts to the effect that a specially trained monkey transfers its knowledge to his growing youngsters. Psychological Roger Fouts from the University of Washington observed how the chimp Washu, who has been taught since 1968 to use "colloquial" gestures and signs without the interference of people acted as a teacher and began teaching this "language" to a ten-month old chimp Lullu, who lived in the same cage with him. Five years later Lullu learned 55 signs. The experiment was registered with TV cameras.

## SCIENTISTS WARN

It goes without saying that car drivers must be very cautious along roads where children might cross. Research works carried out by British scientists have once more confirmed this. Children under five are quite differently than older children or adults. A child's vertical range of vision is only 70 degrees, whereas most adults have a range of 120. Degrees of horizontal vision are 90 and 150 correspondingly. More important, girls and boys during their first five years correctly define the source of noise only in 83 cases out of 100. (TASS figure for adults is 90.)

## TRAIN-TRAMWAY

The inhabitants of Bucharest, capital of Romania, are accustomed to three-car trams. However, a new train, created recently by Romanian designers, causes amazement not only from arriving tourists but from the residents of the capital themselves. The lead car of the new tramway is followed by four passenger cars. A five-car tram T-83 is capable to accommodate a thousand passengers at a time. A "train-tram" consumes 30 per cent less electricity than a three-car tramway.

## OF INTEREST

● The implementation of a comprehensive programme of reorganizing the monuments of Islamic architecture has begun in Rashid, Egypt, known as Rasid. Founded in the name of Rasid. Founded in the name of Rasid. Founded in the name of Rasid.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## MORATORIUM — A STEP TOWARDS THE NORMALIZATION OF THE SITUATION

Having introduced in August a moratorium on all types of nuclear explosions and urging the US to follow this example, the Soviet Union made a most serious step towards the normalization of the international situation, showed how much it cherished détente, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. What's more, it will be not a mere comeback to the situation reached in the 70s. For the USSR détente is a necessary but only a transitional stage towards a reliable and comprehensive system of international security. The people of our planet are becoming convinced that socialist foreign policy is principled and consistent. It is in the interests of mankind. But for the reactionary forces any peace initiative of the USSR is an extremely "unpleasant surprise". There have been quite a few such "surprises" in the history of our peaceful offensive.

Our aim is complete and universal cessation of nuclear weapon tests and not a certain respite between explosions. To save the world from disaster is the essence of the Soviet foreign policy. This has always been so.

## PUNJAB: CONSPIRACY PROVED FUTILE

The course of events in India of late shows that India's enemies chase terror as the main instrument of the destabilization of the situation in the country. PRAVDA writes. Their tactic is particularly obvious in Punjab state. In order to frustrate there the process of the normalization of the situation that was in the offing, specifically, in order to prevent the holding of the parliamentary elections, the terrorists killed the leader of Akali Dal party, Harchand Singh Longowal. But their calculations proved futile. The left and democratic parties came out under the slogans of the protection of the adopted program, the unity of Sikhs and Hindus, exposure of the treacherous tactic of the forces of imperialism using terrorists to destabilize the situation. Despite the intrigues of externalists and separatists, the process of the consolidation of the national patriotic forces continues in India, stresses the newspaper.

## TERRORISM AMERICAN-STYLE

IZVESTIA writes that out of the 90,000 people missing on the Latin American continent, 30,000 disappeared in Guatemala. Among them are the representatives of all social groups — peasants, workers and intellectuals.

This policy of physical extermination of opponents to the regime turns into a genocide regarding the Indians, making 62 per cent of Guatemala's population. The authorities are pursuing a policy of "scorched land". The Indians are compelled to fly to neighbouring Mexico (according to some sources about 200,000 Indians have emigrated, escaping terror). This way of crimes would be impossible without the financial aid and moral encouragement of the northern neighbour — the United States. The geopolitical interests of the Reagan administration prompt the need for armed suppression of all dissidents. The actions of the Guatemalan military clique reveal the manner of American GIs in Vietnam. The "demonstration villages" in Guatemala are copies of "strategic villages" in Vietnam.

## WESTERN ECONOMY ON THE BRINK OF NEW SLUMP

Commenting on the economic development of the West in the first half of 1985, the newspaper "ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA" writes that the growth of the gross national product (GNP) of the advanced capitalist countries has slowed down by nearly 30 per cent in terms of a year compared with 1984, making about 2.5 per cent.

The drop in business activity over the past months was stipulated above all, by the depression of the US economy from the autumn of 1984. The GNP of the USA grew in terms of a year by 1.1 per cent in the first half of 1985, compared with 1984, as against the growth of 4 per cent outlined by the Reagan administration.

In the first half of 1985 there were 30.3 million officially registered fully unemployed in industrial Western countries, or as much as a year ago. The stimulation of the economy in 1984 and the growth of industrial production did not lead to a reduction in the army of superfluous working people, running into many millions. As the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) admitted, the situation with unemployment will not improve till the end of 1986. Respectively unfavourable will be the situation in Western Europe where, according to that organization, unemployment will keep growing.

## Sensation or trick?

As is known a unicorn is a mythical animal. Nevertheless, there appeared on the slopes of the Caucasus in New Year's Eve on a large goat with a single huge and straight horn sticking out of its forehead. The appearance caused a sensation. People were asking if a unicorn had really been caught. However, the trick had a simple explanation.

## Lloyd vs Columbus

One more person, that of captain John Lloyd from Wales, was added to the continuing debate regarding the priority in the discovery of America. As Arthur Davies, a British professor of geography, maintained, he did it before Columbus. After five years of investigations, Davies came to the conclusion that in 1477, i.e. 18 years before Columbus, the crew of a Welsh ship reached the shores of the New World and went ashore close to the Hudson Bay.







